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## BRYAN GROOMING HIMSELF FOR 1916

Will Hold Wilson and Party to Compliance.

Politicians See Two Ways in which Nebraskan Might Achieve Ambition.

Washington, November 28.—William J. Bryan is a candidate for President of the United States.

This announcement probably will not create very great surprise, as there has not been any considerable period of time during the last sixteen years when Mr. Bryan was not a candidate for President of the United States. He was nominated in 1896, 1900 and 1908 and was a successful candidate at Baltimore in 1912. He took a little time off in 1904, but he will be on the job as a candidate again in 1916.

Everybody at the National Capital who knows the A. B. C. of politics is aware that Mr. Bryan is grooming himself, and is being groomed, to run for the Democratic presidential nomination four years hence. One of the best indications of this is the extreme care he is taking to hold Gov. Wilson and the Democratic party to a rigid compliance with the one-term plank of the Baltimore convention.

Mr. Bryan was a member of the subcommittee that wrote the platform—the most dominating member, in fact—and here is the plank that is expected to cut off the second-term aspirations of Woodrow Wilson and turn the Democracy once again to Mr. Bryan as its candidate.

"We favor a single presidential term, and to that end urge the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution making the President of the United States ineligible for reelection, and we pledge the candidate of this convention to this principle."

During the recent campaign, Mr. Bryan, in his speeches, laid special emphasis on this declaration of the platform. He pleaded for votes for Wilson on the promise that Wilson, if elected, would be a one-term President, would be free to serve the people every minute of his term and would not spend any time, or make use of any of the presidential functions, in preparing for reelection.

There are two different views as to the course that will be pursued by Mr. Bryan as a presidential candidate. One is that he will try his level best to get along with the Wilson Administration, and if the Administration should prove popular and the one-term pledge is obeyed, he might be in a position four years hence, with the aid of President Wilson, to win the Presidency.

This is one view. The other view is that Mr. Bryan will never be able to get along with the men who are assuming the reins of leadership in Congress, and who promise to exert great influence over the President-elect, and that his course will be to maintain a quiet attitude until it becomes palpable that the reactionary interests are in control of the Democratic party, when he will break away, set himself up as leader of the Progressives, and make war on the party leadership and what it stands for.

If either of these two views is able to see two diametrically opposite ways in which Mr. Bryan might achieve his ambition to become the Democratic standard-bearer in the next campaign. To hold the party administration suppliant, as was the case in the case of Governor Wilson would be one way. To open up a war on the reactionary leadership of the party and take the party away from them would be another way, and there is no reason to doubt that in the latter contingency Mr. Bryan would be able to rally behind him the great masses of the Democratic party.

During the next year, Mr. Bryan will be watched with the most intense interest, with a view to ascertaining which of these two directions he will take. While it is impossible to predict the political events of the future, the present prospect would indicate that before President Wilson's four years are up, Mr. Bryan will be as thoroughly at issue with him and with the leadership of the party in Congress, as Col. Roosevelt was with President

Taft and the reactionary leadership in the Republican party.

To those who are acquainted with the influence at work in the Democratic party it seems inconceivable that Mr. Bryan can long remain in harmony with them, for it is as reasonable to expect oil and water to mix, as that Mr. Bryan should be on friendly working terms with Speaker Clark, majority Leader Underwood, of the House, and Senator Simmons, prospective Democratic leader and Finance Chairman in the Senate. The outlook for an estrangement also is greatly enhanced by the determination of the reactionary interests to force Bryan out of the Administration councils right at the outset, and to keep him out during the entire term of Mr. Wilson.

It is conceded by knowing politicians that the one-term pledge in the Baltimore platform will be an almost insurmountable barrier to President-elect Wilson, if he should decide to seek another term. It seems a little thing to some of Gov. Wilson's friends now, but it will grow in seriousness as the year 1916 approaches, and President Wilson will have to give a marvellously popular administration, if he succeeds in overcoming it.

## Farm Brings \$30,000

Elizabethtown, Ky., November 28.—J. M. Cox has sold his farm, near Sonoma, 6 1/2 miles to J. W. Patterson, of Ohio, for \$30,000. The farm contained 47 acres and was known as the W. T. McGill farm. It was purchased several years ago by Mr. Cox for \$18,000. Possession will be given at once.

## LOVE FOR HIS FAMILY DRIVES MAN TO GRAVE

Man Commits Suicide When Efforts To Provide For Kiddies Fails.

Atlanta, Ga., November 28.—Sacrifice for his family and remorse because he could not make still further sacrifice is believed to have led H. W. Fitch, local streetcar conductor, to kill himself, either today or last night, so that his two children might have life insurance. Fitch's lawyers today received a letter from him which ended by saying:

"I'm going to wind my little ball up and get off this old world."

One year ago Fitch gave of his own blood in a fruitless effort to save his wife's life.

Relatives say that he has been weak and in a morbid state ever since. Recently he purchased a lot on which to build a house for his young son and daughter. When he had practically completed a house he found that he lacked \$675 to pay for the construction work. Since he had taken the title for the property in his name as guardian for his children, the Georgia law prevented him from borrowing money on it.

He has since made threats to end his life so that his children could obtain his life insurance and finish payment for the property. No trace of him has been found since he disappeared last night.

## Packages Must Be Properly Stamped.

Postmaster General Hitchcock has ordered that Postmasters be advised that Parcel Post packages should not be accepted for mailing unless they bear the distinctive stamps now in course of preparation for this class of mail as required by the law creating the Parcel Post system. Consignments of these stamps will be ready for shipment to all post offices in ample time for the establishment of the new system on January 1.

Although it will be a few weeks before the Parcel Post regulations can be promulgated, yet, Mr. Hitchcock wants the public made as familiar with the new system as possible before it is finally put in operation. To reach this end he will ask every postmaster to enlighten their patrons as much as possible on the subject, and especially on the use of the special stamp and the necessary attachment of the return card.

The law requires that all fourth-class matter mailed after January 1, 1913, without the Parcel Post stamps attached shall be treated as "held for postage." Parcel Post packages will be mailed only at post offices, letter and local stations and numbered stations as may be designated by the Postmaster.

## SHOOTING AT FORDSVILLE

Negro Coal Miner Causes Excitement

Trouble Has Its Origin in Walk-out of Miners Employed at Gaines' Mine

Fordsville, Ky., November 28.—There was a shooting scrape on Main street this afternoon which is regarded by many as only the beginning of serious trouble, as a result of the strike at the Gaines coal mine.

Walter Robertson, colored, one of the striking miners, and J. J. Roberts, a grocer, had trouble over an account which Robertson owes for groceries. The negro became enraged, and Town Marshal Burden arrested him. The negro gave bond for his appearance for trial before Police Judge Henderson Monday morning.

The negro then left the office of the judge, but had not gone a great distance before he met Oscar Whittier, boss at the Gaines mine. The negro used profane and abusive language toward Whittier. The latter hurried home, got his pistol and returned. He met the negro on Main street and opened fire on him. Whittier fired three shots, but the negro was bearing a heavy retreat, and as he did not stop running till he had completely disappeared, it is not known whether or not any of the bullets took effect.

Whittier went into the residence of T. J. Smith, where he was later arrested by Marshal Burden. He was taken before Judge Henderson and executed bond in the sum of \$300 for his appearance for trial on Monday. The marshal has been unable to find Robertson, against whom a warrant for attempting to provoke an assault has been issued.

It is a miracle that nobody was wounded, as the street was thronged with people at the time.

Since the strike, Mr. Sam M. Gaines, owner of the mine, has been hauling coal from one of the mines at Axtellville. The striking miners went to Axtellville and endeavored to get the miners at that place not to furnish Gaines with coal. One of the miners granted the request while the other declined, and it is from this mine, which employs non-union labor that Mr. Gaines secures coal with which to supply his Fordsville customers.

Union labor is employed in the Gaines mine, and trouble arose over the pulling of the cars from the tracks to the main track, the miners insisting that Gaines should provide extra labor for this work and Gaines insisting that this work should be performed by the miners at their expense.

District Chairman Walker, of Central City, came here and investigated the cause of the strike, and he decided in favor of the miners, telling them to stand pat.

There are 29 men employed in the mine, and they are all out, declaring they will never return till the owner of the mine concedes their demand, which Mr. Gaines says he will never do.

The fact that Mr. Gaines is able to secure coal at Axtellville, thereby enabling him to partially fill his contracts, has put the strikers in an ugly mood, and it is feared that serious trouble will come before the differences are settled. The ill feeling toward Whittier, the mine boss, is because he is assisting Mr. Gaines in securing the Axtellville coal.

If the differences are not amicably adjusted soon, so that the miners can return to work, there is going to be a coal famine here, the result of which is going to be suffering on the part of many.

## Surprise Birthday Dinner.

The relatives and neighbors of Mr. Pleasant Hill Hipsley, who resides near Pleasant Hill Church, this county, to the number of sixty-five assembled at his home Tuesday and gave him a surprise birthday dinner. It was Mr. Hipsley's 54th anniversary and his personal popularity among his friends and neighbors was attested by the hearty response given to the suggestion and he was made to feel that one is sometimes appreciated this side the great river.

## APPEAL BY MINERS TO GOV. MC'REARY

Urge Railroads be Required to Furnish Cars.

Employees Unable to Get Coal Out Owing To Lack of Transportation.

Frankfort, Ky., November 28.—In an appeal to Gov. Mc'Reary, miners of the West Kentucky coal fields declare they are in a state of want, and ask that railroads be required to furnish the miners more cars so that they can work full time. Gov. Mc'Reary immediately turned the petition over to the State Railroad Commission, and the officials of the Illinois Central and the miners have been informed by the commission that the petition will be considered at a meeting here December 4.

The petition is from McHenry, Ohio county, and the miners say that they represent the miners and their families, numbering about 5,000 souls. They say they have averaged only \$10 in wages since for the last month. Following eighteen months' partial idleness, during which time they have averaged only about twelve days' work each month.

The petition follows: "We, the representatives of the miners of Ohio county, Ky., and their families to the number of about 5,000, do hereby attempt to set forth the conditions prevailing in this Ohio county.

"First, the mining business has for many months been very dull, and, consequently, the miners have averaged, approximately, about twelve working days per month for about eighteen months. This is getting worse; gradually we are drifting into a state of want, for up to the present date, viz., November 19, the average earnings of these men are at some of the mines, as low as \$10 for this month. Therefore it is within the bounds of reason that we state that our people are on the verge of suffering.

"Taking into consideration the high cost of the necessities to sustain life, also the cost of rent and coal, we believe that any reasonably informed person will understand that by the long time of slow work, and now almost a shut-down, the people cannot possibly be in any other than very much straitened circumstances, and that these conditions exist in the midst of plenty. Therefore, we, through and by the authority of the people we represent, do hereby try to lay the condition of our people before you, the Chief Executive of Kentucky.

"We also try to lay before you some of the reasons for this state of affairs. We, as representatives of the people, have appealed to our employers, the operators and owners of the several mines, and in every instance they state to us that they can give us almost steady work if they could get the railroad cars to ship the product of the mines. They assure us that they can get contracts or sale for a large amount, and some of them have contracts that, if they could get railroad cars, would give some of the mines work every day. These same mines have only worked something like four days in two weeks. They, the operators, tell us that the people are begging for coal and they cannot furnish it on account of the railroad companies failing to provide cars for the shipment of their coal, thereby depriving both operators and miners of the State of Kentucky of the benefits that it would be possible to enjoy owing to the bountiful crops and the general prosperity of the country.

"Therefore, we do pray that through you, our Chief Executive, there be an investigation by the proper authorities of the State of Kentucky and the Commissioners of Interstate Commerce, so that we may be able to feed, clothe and shelter our families and educate our children, and that the people of the non-exploiting communities of Kentucky may be supplied with coal, of which, according to all reports, they are very much in need."

The petition is signed by R. C. Vance, L. E. Herrick, J. T. Main, Charles W. Mulliken, G. P. Field, G. W. McFarland and A. T. Davis.

Governor Mc'Reary replied: "I regret that I have no power, as Governor, to make the necessary investigation you

suggest, but I have referred your petition to the Railroad Commission, who has power to grant the relief you seek."

## Whitesville Couple Marry.

The Owensboro Messenger Sunday had the following concerning the marriage of Miss Mary Wedding and Mr. Robert Holland. The former is well known in Whitesville, having lived here for many years.

Miss Mary Wedding and Mr. Robert Holland, both of Whitesville, were married at the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Morton, at 211 West Ninth street, at 2:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. The marriage was a very quiet one, and was witnessed only by a few friends and the immediate family. The bride was attractively dressed in a blue costume. Mr. and Mrs. Holland left immediately for Whitesville, where they will make their home.

## Chalk Line Drink Test.

Cleveland, Ohio, November 28.—Applicants for a night's lodging must hereafter be able to walk a little chalk line, a white streak across an eighteen-foot room before there is any shelter for them at the Wayfarers' Lodge of the Associated Charities here.

Superintendent Howell Wright, of the Associated Charities instituted the custom last night when he refused lodging to a tramp from Philadelphia because he wavered from the narrow path.

Wright said that he believes the custom should become general, and that applicants who are unable to negotiate the feat in proof of their sobriety will be turned out in the cold.

## COMPLETE OFFICIAL COUNT IN KENTUCKY

Wilson's Plurality Shown to be 104,000 Votes; T. R. Received 102,766.

Frankfort, Ky., November 28.—With-out an election, officer in the State, Theodore Roosevelt, leader of the Progressive party, polled 102,766 votes at against 115,512 for Taft. Wilson got a bare majority of 1,300, as he polled 21,381 votes, according to the official count. The Democrats are 20,000 and the Republicans 17,000 votes shy of the 100 vote. Debs received 11,647 and Chaffin 3,222.

The vote in the Seventh Appellate District follows: Turner, 2,330; Kirk, 2,687; White, 14,667.

The vote in the Congressional race in the Fifth District follows: Fifth District—Swager, Democrat, 27,765; E. J. Ashcraft, Republican, 13,825; Charles Dobbs, Socialist, 1,480; J. H. Arnold, Socialist Labor, 565; Henry I. Fox, Progressive, 3,115.

## Body Carried on Cowcatcher.

Paduach, Ky., November 28.—Henry Watson, aged twenty-one, and Carlisle Moss, aged eighteen, were killed this afternoon when an Illinois Central fast passenger at Moss's crossing crushed into a buggy in which the men were riding.

The train crew professed ignorance of the accident until Watson's body was found on the cowcatcher of the engine when the train pulled into Princeton. A search several miles up the track resulted in the finding of the mangled body of Moss and the demolished buggy. The horse unhurt, was discovered grazing in a field nearby.

Misses Della Moss and Flora Moss, sisters of Carlisle, are now recovering from injuries received in a runaway accident a month ago, and Kelly Moss, an uncle, and Herbert Moss a brother, are still suffering from injuries resulting from another runaway accident just a week ago.

## Progressive Meeting.

Washington, November 28.—One effect of the coming conference of Progressives in Chicago will be to draw party lines and develop who are Progressives and who are not Progressives among the former leaders of the Republican party.

The reactionary element of the Republican party leadership is claiming that only two United States Senators, Dixon, of Montana, and Poinsett, of Washington, will definitely and permanently ally themselves with the Progressive party.

The Chicago conference is expected to bring out the fact that between fifteen and twenty members-elect of the House are ready to break away from their old moorings and cast their fortunes with the third party.

## TO SHAKE PLUM TREE

Democrats Lining up at the "Pie Counter"

Federal Patronage Will be Distributed Over Kentucky.

Washington, D. C., November 28.—Beginning March 4th, 1913, all of the Federal patronage in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and West Virginia—the same rule will apply to all the states—will be dispensed by Democratic Senators and Representatives in Congress and Democratic National Committeemen, State Chairmen, and minor party officers.

In Kentucky there are 113 postoffices, 6 of the first, 27 of the second and 85 of the third-class as follows:

Covington, \$1,000; Lexington, \$1,000; Louisville, \$1,000; Newport, \$1,000; Owensboro, \$1,000; Paducah, \$1,000.

## SECOND CLASS.

Ashland, \$2,700; Bowling Green, \$2,700; Cadetsburg and Cynthiana, \$2,000 each; Danville, \$2,400; Frankfort, \$2,000; Fulton, \$2,200; Georgetown, \$2,200; Glasgow, \$2,200; Harrodsburg, \$2,000; Henderson, \$2,700; Hickman, \$2,000; Hopkinsville, \$2,000; Lebanon, \$2,100.

Madisonville, \$2,200; Marion, \$2,000; Mayfield, \$2,400; Maysville, \$2,000; Midway, \$2,400; Mt. Sterling, \$2,200; Paris, \$2,000.

Richmond, \$2,400; Russellville, \$2,000; Shelbyville, \$2,500; Somerset, \$2,000; Versailles, \$2,000; Winchester, \$2,400.

## THIRD CLASS.

Adairville, \$1,300; Anchorage, \$1,000; Augusta, \$1,500; Barboursville, \$1,500; Barrettsburg, \$1,700; Bardwell, \$1,400; Beaver Dam, \$1,400; Benton, \$1,800; Berea, \$1,800; Bloomfield, \$1,600; Brooksville, \$1,800; Burnside, \$1,500; Cadiz, \$1,300; Calhoun, \$1,100; Campbellsville, \$1,600; Carlisle, \$1,700; Carrollton, \$1,700; Cave City, \$1,100; Central City, \$1,700; Clifton, \$1,600; Cloverport, \$1,300; Columbia, \$1,400; Corbin, \$1,700; Corydon, \$1,100.

Dawson Springs, \$1,700; Dixon, \$1,100; Earlinton, \$1,700; Eddyville, \$1,500; Elizabethtown, \$1,800; Ellettsburg, \$1,400; Eminence, \$1,500.

Falmouth, \$1,700; Flemingsburg, \$1,700; Franklin, \$1,800; Grayson, \$1,100; Greenup, \$1,100; Gosport, \$1,600; Guthrie, \$1,400.

Hardinsburg, \$1,400; Harlan, \$1,400; Hartford, \$1,500; Hawesville, \$1,400; Hodgenville, \$1,400; Horse Cave, \$1,400; Jackson, \$1,500.

LaGrange, \$1,400; Lancaster, \$1,600; Leavenworth, \$1,500; Lettsfield, \$1,500; London, \$1,700; Louisa, \$1,600.

Madison, \$1,400; Middletown, \$1,400; Monmouth, \$1,400; Morehead, \$1,400; Morgantown, \$1,500; Murray, \$1,700.

## Nicholsville, \$1,500.

Olive Hill, \$1,100; Owensboro, \$1,500; Paintsville, \$1,500; Pembroke, \$1,700; Pikeville, \$1,700; Pineville, \$1,700; Princeton, \$1,100; Princeton, \$1,500; Proctor, \$1,500.

Salt Lick, \$1,000; Scottsville, \$1,400; Sebree, \$1,200; Shepherdsville, \$1,200; Smith's Grove, \$1,200; Springfield, \$1,200; Stanford, \$1,200; Sturgis, \$1,500.

Taylorville and Trenton, \$1,100 each; Uniontown, \$1,100; Van Lear, \$1,300; Warsaw, \$1,400; Wickliffe, \$1,100; Williamsburg, \$1,400.

Also collectors of Internal Revenue in Kentucky at Covington, Danville, Lexington, Louisville and Owensboro. Also Surveyors of Customs at Louisville and Paducah.

## Risky Business.

A McNary county man, on his way into a hole in the ground to catch a groundhog. The groundhog, it appears, was not at home to callers, and a copperhead snake, which was playing janitor, promptly bit a few holes in the intruding hand. The young man will get well, but he has had a serious time of it, for the bite of a copperhead is no small matter. But for the fact that we sympathize with him in his affliction, we would be tempted to say something very uncomplimentary to the intelligence of hunters who run their hands into holes to catch groundhogs. —Frankfort Journal.